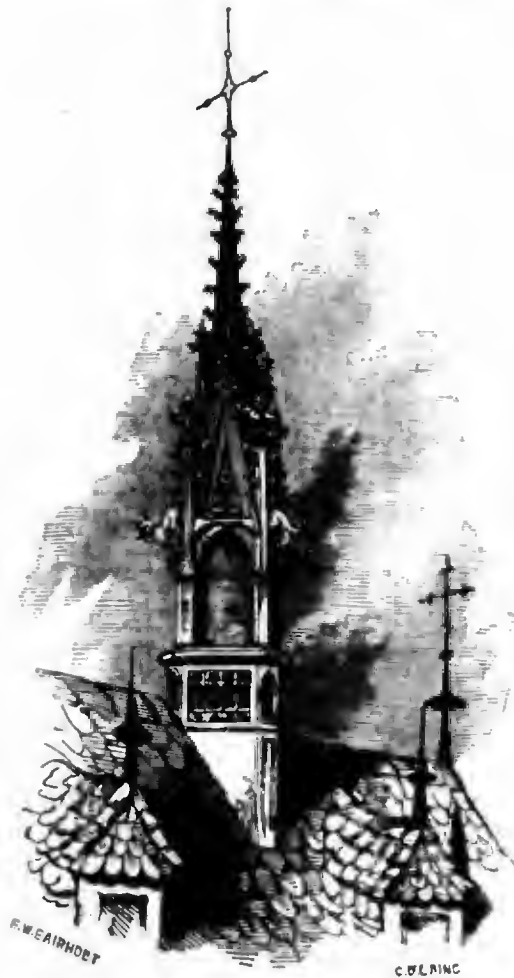


under the dripstone. These features are met with in some doorways in Norfolk and Yorkshire, which have been published in Cotman's *Etchings*. The south doorway of Thwray Church, and the south doorway of Framlingham Earl Church, also the south doorway of Mundham Church, all in Norfolk, possess moulded arches, in which appear ornaments with teeth-like points overlapping a large bead, somewhat in the manner as the pointed arches do at Hanslope, but in nothing like so beautiful a manner; and in the arch of the north doorway of Hales Church, Norfolk, appears the double cone ornament, separated by small round patras, as if intended to represent conical and flat beads threaded on a string. The doorway of Heckingham Church, also in Norfolk, has the same feature in the arch, but here the cones are separated by two, and in some cases by three flat beads, instead of one, as at the doorway at Hales Church.

The west door of Barton St. Mary's Church, Norfolk, has both the features which I have noticed at Hanslope Church; the inner shaft with the arch above it is beaded with double cones, and the outer jambs have the large teeth-like portions overlapping the round shafts of the columns from the square jambs. In the same doorway, in the outside arch and above the jambs last mentioned, is the beak-head ornament so common in Norman doors. It may not be impossible that this kind of ornament, and represented by small pointed arches at Hanslope Church, and by blunt teeth in the doorways at Norfolk, and in each case overlapping either a column or a large bead, might have been the origin of the Norman beak-head ornament, more especially as in all the cases above quoted, where it appears, nothing whatever exists of a transition character, but all is in an unaltered Norman architecture, with the exception of the doorway at Barton St. Mary's Church; in which case the style of architecture is most decidedly late Norman, and upon a quick change towards the early English style, for one of the arch mouldings is ornamented with the four-leaved flower so common in early English work, and the same arch also contains the beak-head ornament. The walls of the chancel, with the corbel tables of the same, the doorway which has just been noticed at Hanslope, and the chancel arch, are the only parts of the Norman church which now remain, the present church having been rebuilt in the fifteenth century. It is a good specimen of

LOUVRE AT COLOGNE.



NORMAN DOOR, HANSLOPE CHURCH, BUCKS.



perpendicular architecture, and has a lofty tower, surmounted by a crocketed spire, at the west end. The Norman doorway is probably as old as the time of King Henry I."

LOUVRE AT COLOGNE.

THE municipal buildings at Cologne are characterized by the same love of display that was indulged in by other opulent cities in the middle ages, when wealth was derived from the successful commerce in which its principal inhabitants were engaged. The town-hall is in the style of the *renaissance*, when the classic models of Greece and Rome began to be engrafted on the Gothic. The portal is of marble, the *façade* exhibiting a double arcade of Corinthian and composite pillars, the roof and dormer windows preserving the features of the Gothic taste. Exactly opposite the town-hall stands the building whose roof forms the subject of our cut. The elevated louvre is remarkable for the elegance of its lead-work, and the beauty of its proportions. It presents the peculiar features exhibited in the details of Gothic ornament in the low countries; the finials and crockets are much outspread, and the foliage is elaborate. The scale-shaped tiles and ornamental cross on the edge of the roof, as well as the pinnacles over the windows, add considerably to the picturesque effect of the roof, and prevent the harsh irregularity of outline observable in modern buildings, and which was obviated at the period when the one we are now speaking of was constructed by ornamental tracery in iron or lead-work, which has a peculiarly rich and agreeable effect when relieved by the sky, and of which another example is afforded in the town-hall of Cologne.